

HUBUNGAN PENDIDIKAN, MASA KERJA, MOTIVASI DAN SUPERVISI TERHADAP KESELAMATAN PASIEN RSUD PANGKEP

The Relationship of Education, Working Period, Motivation and Supervision on Patient Safety at General Hospital of Pangkep

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ABSTRAK

Beberapa insiden keselamatan pasien seperti kejadian Infeksi Nosokomial khususnya *Phlebitis* dan Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) sebesar 8,32%, kematian > 48 jam sebesar 9% dan tidak pernah dilakukannya pelaporan insiden. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi keselamatan pasien adalah kinerja perawat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja, motivasi dan supervisi dengan kinerja perawat dalam penerapan keselamatan pasien di RSUD Pangkep. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat rawat inap sebanyak 256 perawat. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *proportional stratified random sampling* dengan responden sebanyak 70 perawat. Analisis data adalah univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square* dengan uji alternatif *fisher exact*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa masa kerja ($p=0,045$), motivasi ($p=0,000$), supervisi ($p=0,045$) berhubungan dengan kinerja perawat dalam penerapan keselamatan pasien dan tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,104$) tidak berhubungan dengan kinerja perawat dalam penerapan keselamatan pasien. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja, motivasi dan supervisi dengan kinerja perawat dalam penerapan keselamatan pasien di RSUD Pangkep.

Kata Kunci : Pendidikan, masa kerja, motivasi, supervisi, kinerja

ABSTRACT

There are a number of patient safety incidents such as the incidence of nosocomial infections in particular phlebitis and Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) of 8.32%, mortality > 48 hours by 9% and never did report the incident. A factor that affects the safety of patient is a nurse's performance. This study aims to determine the relationship between education, working period, motivation and with nurse's performance in the implementation of patient safety at general hospitals of Pangkep. The type of study was observational-analytic with cross sectional approach. The population of study was all hospitalization nurse as much as 256 nurses. The sampling technique by using proportional stratified random sampling with 70 nurses as respondents. Data analysis was univariate and bivariate using chi square test with fisher exact as alternative test. The results of study indicate that working period ($p = 0.045$), motivation ($p = 0.000$), supervision ($p = 0.045$) were associated with the nurse's performance in implementing patient safety and education level ($p = 0.104$) was not associated with the nurse's performance in implementing patients safety. It is concluded that there is no relationship between education, working period, motivation and supervision with nurse's performance in the implementation of patient safety at general hospital of Pangkep.

Keywords : Education, working period, motivation, supervision, performance